

NUMBER 4219.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 6, 1906.

PRICE ONE CENT.

MAY INVESTIGATE
BUSINESS METHODS
OF ST. LOUIS FAIRSenator Thos. C. Carter
Prepared to Back
Inquiry.

SENSATIONAL CHARGES

Startling Allegations of Fraud
and Irregularity Filed With
State Department.

The methods and management by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company of the St. Louis Fair of 1904 may yet be the subject of national investigation, Senator Thomas C. Carter of Montana, who headed the National Commission, is prepared to turn loose a broadside in case Congress should make inquiry into the manner in which the original Federal appropriation of \$5,000,000 and the subsequent loans to the fair were spent.

Under the Federal law by which the money was paid, the National Commission was created to give certain authority in conjunction with the exposition company. Senator Carter is still angry over the way he says this law was given authority of the National Commission was ignored by the exposition company, headed by David H. Francis. Charges of utter disregard of the Federal law creating the commission, fraud and irregularity in the awards of medals and prizes, mismanagement of the fair grounds, and finally, the great mass of salvage left on the exposition grounds are contained in the long report filed by Senator Carter with the Department of State.

VOLUNTARY DOCUMENT.

This document consists of a stack of type-written matter four inches thick. Some 200 pages constitute Senator Carter's report of the fair and the National Commission's work. It is one long roll of the exposition company, except at the end, where he tells something of the scientific and economic value of the exposition.

In this report, Senator Carter begins with the pass over first, detailing the original friction between the commission and company, which ended in the appointment of a board of arbitration to settle differences between them.

During the last year of the fair, the total admissions were 2,485,379, of which only 1,252,855, or about two-thirds, were paid.

During the entire period the admissions were 20,665,537, of which 12,804,616 were paid.

Senator Carter says there was constant and almost daily criticism of the advertising methods adopted by the company, which were inadequate and wholly unsuited to the project.

Much of the report is devoted to correspondence between the commission and President Francis on the subject of the selection of juries for the exposition company. The commission claimed the right to approve these juries, but the latter were proclaimed.

Senator Carter states that the commission refused to permit the company to do anything as to the juries or awards, and denied the right of the commission even to inquire into charges of fraud and corruption. He cites an instance in which a division chief, accused of being a party to negotiations for a bribe of \$2,000, to stand prize, stated that he refused to act as a stakeholder, because it might look bad if it came public.

EXHIBITORS CHARGE FRAUD.

Many communications from exhibitors were received in which frauds were charged.

On this point Senator Carter has this to say: "Allegations therein contained (in a letter of protest to the exposition company) of fraudulent violations of the rules and regulations in the selection of and organization of juries are strongly supported by the records and silence of officials of the exposition company. The charges of fraud and corruption in connection with certain awards have never been denied or explained."

Charges by St. Louis parties, contained in affidavits, are attached to the report, relative to the wrecking of the fair property. Allegations are made that the Chicago House Wrecking Company, by favoritism and advance knowledge of the great value of the salvage, was enabled to obtain for \$450,000 property worth \$1,950,000. At first bids were opened in secret, and it was alleged the Chicago House Wrecking Company was permitted to alter its bids so as to get the contract.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

While barometric pressure is still low over the lake region and St. Lawrence valley, an area of high pressure of considerable magnitude has built up over the lower Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys. Pressure is relatively high over the Plateau and Rocky mountain region and low on the north Pacific coast. In the latter there has been more or less rain in last twenty-four hours. Light snow has fallen in the lake region, but no other districts fair weather has prevailed.

In the upper Missouri valley and western Nebraska conditions have been fair to about normal conditions.

Fair weather is indicated for tonight and Sunday in all parts of the Washington forecast district, except along the lower lakes, where snow flurries will continue.

No material change in temperature is anticipated.

TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m.	38
12 noon	38
1 p. m.	41

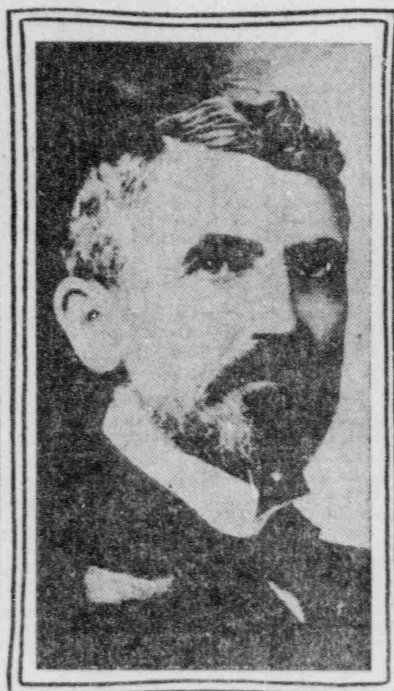
THE SUN.

Sun sets today	4:53
Sun rises tomorrow	7:19

TIDE TABLE.

High tide today	4:40 p. m.
Low tide today	10:50 a. m.
High tide tomorrow	5:41 p. m.
Low tide tomorrow	11:55 a. m.

OHIO'S NEW "BOSS"



GOVERNOR PATTERSON.

Friends Fear Exposure at His Inauguration.

WANTS A CAGE
FOR GOVERNORGarber Anxious to Shield
Pattison.

IN FEAR OF EXPOSURE

Ohio's New Chief Executive in Poor
Health for Inauguration.FLOOD ON FIFTH AVENUE;
DAMAGES PROVE HEAVYBig Water Main Bursts Between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets,
Deluging Houses.BIG DRYDOCK DEWEY
MAKES SLOW PROGRESSWill Probably Take Five Weeks to
Tow Her to the Other
Side.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

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MIDDY DECATOR
NOT GUILTY ON
HAZING CHARGENews of His Acquittal
Given Out by the
Authorities.

MARZONI TRIAL BEGUN

Expected That Hearing Will
Run Over Into
Monday.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 6.—Midshipman Decatur has been acquitted.

The statement has just been made by the authorities.

G. H. Mann, of New York, counsel for Midshipman P. B. Marzoni, first class, charged with hazing Midshipman Roberts, Tye, and Bryant, fourth class men, announced that he was ready for trial.

After the record of yesterday was read and approved, Marzoni arose, and, standing by the side of his counsel, entered a plea of not guilty to the charge in each of the six specifications.

Roberts on Stand.

The first witness called was Midshipman Chester S. Roberts, fourth class. He recognized the accused as Midshipman Marzoni. About a month or two ago, witness said he was told to report to Marzoni's room. He thought Decatur gave him the order to report to Marzoni's room. When he got in the room some one told him, witness said, to go into the closet and do the "16." He could not say who ordered him into the closet, but it was Marzoni who told him to come out. There were several midshipmen in the room at the time, but he did not recognize them.

Inquiry Testimony Correct.

He thought, however, that Decatur was one of them.

At this point the judge advocate submitted to the witness a copy of the testimony given by the witness before the special board of inquiry. It was this testimony on which one of the specifications was drawn in the case now on trial. Witness recognized the testimony and said it was correct to the best of his recollection.

In an indefinite way the witness fixed on the accused as the midshipman who told him to go into the closet and do the "16." On cross-examination by Counsel Mann witness said he could not fix the date on which the hazing took place. He did not recognize Marzoni at the time he learned who he was afterward. Witness was willing to state positively that Marzoni said anything to him except to come out of the closet. Witness did not consider doing the "16" abuse.

On redirect examination by the judge advocate, witness said he did not fear that something worse might happen to him if he did not do it. He replied to a question from Captain Rees, president of the court, who said room 38 belonged to Midshipman Decatur and Graves.

Midshipman H. H. Benson, of the fourth class, said the accused was Marzoni. Witness was in the room with Marzoni and one of the midshipmen present ordered witness into the closet to do the "16."

Witness did not remember who told him to do the "16."

In Room 38.

Witness said it was room 38 he went into, but he could not state that the accused was there, but in answer to the question from the court witness said the chances were that Marzoni was in the room. Witness said Roberts also did the "16" in the closet.

Lieut. Com. B. C. Baker, one of the discipline officers of the Academy, said there was no regulation of the Academy that gave any authority to a midshipman to order another midshipman to stand on his head or do other physical exercises.

Midshipman B. W. Tye, of the fourth class, said the only thing he had done for the accused was to bring him breakfast. In a playful way Marzoni had requested him, witness said, to bring him breakfast, but witness said Marzoni was not there when he had done this for the accused about six times.

Witness had with Midshipman Bryant on one occasion taken up Marzoni's breakfast. He had no objection to doing this for him, but still he would not have done it if he had been ordered.

Were Both Friendly.

On cross-examination, witness said that he sat at the same table with Marzoni and that the accused often talked to him in a friendly way. Witness said he was from the South Georgia being his home, and that it was the custom of the Southern people to be clannish, and that as a rule upper classmen and fourth classmen from the South were friendly.

Counsel Mann was proceeding to ask questions not bearing directly on the specification when the court admonished him that the questions were a little irregular. The court went into executive session and on opening the court, Captain Rees, president of the court, said questions showing that the witness and the accused were on friendly terms would be considered irrelevant. Witness said there were many things an upper-class man would ask a plebe to do which would not be running or hazing. In answer to the president of the court witness said he was not proper to being the accused his breakfast. To a member of the court witness said it was not the regulations to take food from the mess hall.

Midshipman A. C. Bryant, of the fourth class, said he had taken to Marzoni's room a glass of milk on several occasions. He had taken a glass of milk to Marzoni's room on December 4, and had taken one to him on December 5. A failure to do it might have resulted in some consequence to him.

Stood on His Head.

Marzoni on one occasion, witness said, had stood on his head for failure to properly write the "Bazoo." Witness did not explain what writing the "Bazoo" was.

(Continued on Third Page.)

WEALTHY CLUBMAN
MAY BE ARRESTED
IN EDWARDS CASEStartling Testimony Was
Given by Mrs.
Benzomas

SHE TOLD OF THREATS

On the Strength of Her Evidence Maxcy Hiller May
Face Murder Charge.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 6.—The testimony of the most important witness yet heard in the case has been taken by Coroner Mix. This witness is Mrs. Lena Benzomas, who was practically a companion of the late Mrs. Hiller for number of years.

She declares that Maxcy Hiller repeatedly in her presence threatened to kill his aged mother and Charles A. Edwards, and that he threatened to burn the house over their heads if she did not comply with certain requests of his (Maxcy Hiller).

Borrowed Money.

Maxcy Hiller, this witness declared, had borrowed large sums of money from his mother and when she refused to give him more money, Mrs. Benzomas declares, he threatened her life with a knife. On the strength of the testimony of Mrs. Benzomas, which has been withheld from the public by the coroner, the latter, it is asserted, will ask the State's attorney for an order of arrest for Maxcy Hiller, who is now under detention as a witness at his home in Temple street.

Startling developments have just come to light which, it is believed, will aid in quickly clearing the mystery in the murder of Charles A. Edwards, the millionaire chemical manufacturer of New York, who was found dying in bed in the Hiller home, from a bullet wound in his head.

Revealed Poison.

The autopsy, conducted by Prof. Charles H. Bartlett, city medical examiner, has, it is stated, revealed the presence of poison in the stomach of the murdered man. A second pistol and the one from which, it is believed, Mr. Edwards received his death wound, has been found in the Hiller house, in which the murder was committed.

This weapon is a single barreled derringer, twenty-two calibre, the size of the bullet found in the head of Mr. Edwards, and contained an exploded cartridge. It was found in an old chest of drawers in a room formerly occupied by Allen Maxcy Hiller, brother-in-law of the dead man, on the second floor to the rear of the room in which Edwards was slain.

"I'll get square with that man; I'll have my revenge if it takes a lifetime," Maxcy Hiller, suspected in the famous Edwards' murder case, made this threat against Charles A. Edwards, a few weeks before the New York merchant met his death, according to Mrs. J. J. Hoffman, a new witness, today.

A most remarkable new testimony was given at the investigation of Coroner Mix and Chief of Police Wingo. All the seven witnesses who had been heard in the case, and who were being dragged, and the yards, front and back, of the two houses were being searched up in a second search for the revolver with which Edwards was killed.

A Connecting Link.

Coroner Mix deems the finding of this revolver necessary as a connecting link in the chain of startling circumstances evidence he has already secured against Hiller.

The revolver which the coroner received from one of the members of the Hiller or Edwards family is of .32-caliber, and the bullet which slew Charles A. Edwards is of .32 caliber.

Prof. Bartlett, who performed the autopsy on Edwards, says the story of the Hiller or Edwards family is of a woman's word. Despite the fact that Coroner Pond, as well as Coroner Mix, deny the story, no trace of an irritant in Edwards' stomach was found.

Dr. Pond, further chemical analysis is being made.

A Woman's Word.

There is a deadlock in the evidence which absolutely prevents another step being taken by the authorities, and this deadlock has been brought about by one woman's word. Despite the fact that circumstantial evidence which at one time caused what was practically the arrest of Mr. Hiller, on suspicion of knowing about the death in the Hiller home, in College street, there is the incontrovertible alibi for him established by his wife.

Hiller himself knows of this fact and comments on it. He discusses frankly the fact that he is under suspicion, and asks if he looks like a "murderer."

Her Word Prevails.

So long as this alibi holds, until some person can be found who swears he saw the man out of his house after midnight Tuesday night, no one in New Haven will doubt for a moment the truth of the woman's testimony. She is known, respected, a woman of charitable works, affiliated with many societies, a member of the exclusive faculty circles. She might be mistaken, her friends say, but she would not be a falsehood to save even a husband.

With this fact appreciated by the police the search today and tonight is all in the direction of finding some person to break the alibi.

In the possession of the police tonight are two pistols, both found in the Hiller home, and the other is a .32-caliber pistol of the caliber as the bullet which was found in the head of Mr. Edwards. These weapons were found in an old chest of drawers this afternoon in the second story of the house, in a room which was known to the servants as Mr. Maxcy Hiller's room. Both weapons are now in the hands of an expert.

The quarrel between the one brother

(Continued on Second Page.)

SUSPECT IN THE NEW HAVEN MURDER
MYSTERY WHICH HAS CREATED SENSATION

ALLEN MAXCY HILLER AND HIS CHILDREN.

He is Now Under Guard Pending an Investigation.

Russian Rebels Form
Independent RepublicNorth Caucasian Government is Maintaining
Order and Performing All the
Functions of a Nation.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 6.—The first news received for some time from the Caucasus comes in a round about way and is not at all reassuring from a government standpoint. It is to the effect that the revolutionists in the Caucasus have set up a government of their own in the form of the North Caucasian Republic, and is maintaining order and performing all the functions of a government. Such of the Russian officials as have not cast their lot with the rebels are in prison.

Many of the troops, including officers, have joined the revolutionists and disciplined military forces are being organized. The capital of the new government is said to be Novorossiysk. The rebels, it is feared, have now in their possession the battleship Panteleimon, formerly the Kniaz Potemkin, and a torpedo boat destroyer which was sent there to end the revolutionary government. The situation in the Caucasus is approaching a condition of anarchy, and it has been necessary to place all of eastern Siberia under martial law.

Guerrilla Tactics.

The guerrilla tactics of the rebels in the Baltic provinces are giving the troops there a great deal of trouble. In northwestern Livonia there have been a number of losses among the troops by reason of sudden attacks of bands of guerrillas. One of these bands attacked General Orloff and his escort near Marienberg, and it was with difficulty they were beaten off. As far as the troops scatter one of these bands, another appears in a different part of the country.

The revolutionaries in the Baltic provinces have been restored in a measurable degree in the cities, but little progress is being made throughout the country.

Deficit Grows.

The financial situation is far from encouraging. The deficit is steadily increasing, and news has been received here of the failure of M. Kokovzoff to make arrangements for an additional loan in France for the present at least. General Linovitch has succeeded in reopening telegraphic communication with Harbin and St. Petersburg, but the revolutionaries are still active in returning reservists, who shoot all trains except their own.

The revolutionaries in the Baltic provinces are capturing landlords and Russian officials as hostages.

The Moscow Vremya semi-officially announced that the Russian minister to Japan, M. Bakimietiev, will start soon for Tokyo by way of the United States. He is instructed to make strong efforts to effect a complete reconciliation between Russian and Japan.

Russian Rebels Hold
Trans-Caucasia Railway

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 6.—The Trans-Caucasia railway is reported to be in the hands of revolutionaries.

The government troops have won further victories in the Donetz region. General Linovitch has succeeded in reopening telegraphic communication with Harbin and St. Petersburg, but the revolutionaries are still active in returning reservists, who shoot all trains except their own.

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Looters Branded
By Insurgents

LONDON, Jan. 6.—"In the Baltic provinces, which have been disturbed over a large area, order cannot be re-established in a couple of days," Dr. Dillon wires from St. Petersburg to the Daily Telegraph, "but in several districts—for instance, in Wenden—crimes against life and property are becoming fewer. In some rural cantons there the revolutionary committees still are all powerful and betray a superlative degree of good sense whenever they respond. For instance, they forbade brigandage and theft, punishing offenders the first time by a permanent brand, marking them on a visible part of the body, and the second time by death. These penalties were and are really executed."

"According to the official reports from Bostof-on-Don the revolt there has been crushed and the barricades destroyed. Yesterday the insurgents hoisted white flags, the workmen dispersed and the authorities began confiscating arms and ammunition."

"It is now becoming evident that the total losses in the Moscow insurrection have been enormously exaggerated. Even now accuracy is unobtainable, but according to the careful estimates of the medical bureau and of forty-seven hospitals and other sources the casualties from December 20 to December 30, amount to 648 killed and 1,965 wounded."

\$1.25 to Baltimore and Return, \$1.25.

Pennsylvania Railroad, Saturday and Sunday; tickets good on all trains except Congressional Limited, and good for return until Sunday night.—Adv.

ROGERS' COUNSEL
GREW DETERMINED;
TROUBLE ENSUEDRow Narrowly Averted
at Standard Oil
Hearing.

DRIVING PROBE DEEPER

Middle West's Attorney De-
termined to Sift Busi-
ness to Bottom.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—A sharp, wordy fight between Mr. Rowe, counsel for Henry H. Rogers, and Commissioner Sanborn, necessitated a sudden adjournment of the Standard Oil investigation shortly before 1 o'clock this afternoon to save the hearing from disgraceful termination.

Mr. Rowe had objected to certain questions and directed Mr. Rogers to answer. Commissioner Sanborn interposed, and told Rowe he had no rights, and that if he persisted he would have to leave the room. Rowe said he would continue to advise the witness and Sanborn directed that Rowe leave the room.

Rowe made no move, and after a pause Sanborn said that proceedings would not be continued unless Rowe left the room. Rowe, however, made no attempt to leave, and matters were becoming extremely awkward when Rogers spoke up and broke up the serious situation by saying:

"I wish it was me."

There was another pause, and then Mr. Hagerman, counsel for the Standard Oil, suggested an adjournment to save the situation. The hearing was then adjourned. Rowe and his associates left the room.

Sifting Testimony.

Inside peeps into the underground workings of the trust in their moves to stifle competition in the oil business were had, when testimony was taken by Attorney-General Hadley, of Missouri, to unsift suits brought by the State against four oil companies operating in the Middle West.

Attorney-General Hadley contends that the four companies are Standard Oil Companies, operating as a blind to evade the anti-trust laws of Missouri. The obstruction tactics pursued by counsel for the companies will prolong the hearing over a long period.

Long Hand Demanded.

Professor Sanborn's class in handwriting was not called to order until shortly before 11 o'clock this morning. Sanborn was suffering from the symptoms of writer's cramp today, because of the demand of the Standard's counsel that an unforgetting section of the code of the civil procedure, which provides that the testimony be taken by the commission in long hand, be lived up to. There was no going behind the code, and Sanborn had his hands full writing down the questions and answers.

It was announced this morning that the hearing after today would be held in the office of the New York Law Reporting Company at 67 Wall street, as the accommodations at Mr. Wollman's office were limited and there was a constant jostling of Standard Oil magnates, newspaper men, lawyers and messenger boys.

Ida M. Butts was the first witness called this morning. Before she proceeded with her story, Attorney General had agreed that she would take the testimony on a machine. The rattling of the machine, however, made the room resemble a miniature iron foundry in operation, but the counsel for the Standard Oil said they could stand for it.

Deposed by the Trust.

Mrs. Butts said that her home was in Marietta, Ohio, and sometimes at Pickens, W. Va. Her stepfather was the late George Rice, of Marietta, who was an oil producer, and driven out of business by the trust. She said she worked in Mr. Rice's office.

Hagerman Objects.

Was Mr. Rice a member of the Standard Company of Indiana.

There was a strong objection by Mr. Hagerman, counsel for the respondents, but the witness replied:

"He was a member, if holding certificates of ownership in the company constitutes a membership."

Mrs. Butts said that the Standard Oil Company was incorporated. Mrs. Butts said that Mr. Rice died last year.

"Do you hold those certificates now?" "They are held by the administrator."

"Are they the only certificates of the company in existence?"

"They are the only ones I have ever seen."

Rogers Called.

Mrs. Butts was excused temporarily, and Attorney General Hadley asked Commissioner Sanborn to call H. H. Rogers.

"H. H. Rogers," called Commissioner Sanborn.

"There was a long pause and then Mr. Rogers came into the room. He asked that the witness chair be moved from the window, that he felt cold. He was dressed in a dark gray, loose-fitting suit, and wore a deep blue necktie in which he had a large pearl stickpin. He asked that he might read the questions after they were taken down, but was not permitted."

"What is your name, residence and occupation?"

"I believe my name is Henry H. Rogers; I live in New York, and am in the oil business," came the quiet answer.

"What companies are you connected with?"

"Counsel advises the witness not to answer, and I want my objection noted," almost shouted Mr. Rowe.

"The witness will take no advice from you, Mr. Commissioner Sanborn, as you represent no parties to this action. I must insist that you don't interrupt these proceedings."